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Shooting erupts over Angolan elections

Heavy shooting erupted in the Angolan capital Luanda as tension mounted between anti-riot police and armed soldiers of the rebel movement defeated in the country's first democratic elections two weeks ago.

The shooting caused panic in the city centre and raised fears of a violent showdown between the government and Unita, which has alleged that the elections were fraudulent. At least two civilians were killed. Page 14

Serbs defy 'no-fly' rulings Serb military aircraft defied a United Nations ban on military flights over Bosnia. Page 14

UK and the ERM A quarter of the UK's top institutional fund managers believe the UK will never return to the European exchange rate mechanism. Page 14; Editorial Comment, Page 12

European Monetary System Speculation that the Bundesbank will cut official interest rates helped to ease tensions in the European exchange rate mechanism grid last week. The French franc, arguably the best barometer of the stability of the grid's core currencies, ended at FF3.366, although it continues to be protected by France's high interest rates. Pressure on the weakest three currencies, the punt, escudo and peseta remained strong, with all three currencies close to their ERM floors against the D-Mark. Currencies, Page 25

EMS Grid October 9, 1992



The chart shows the member currencies of the exchange rate mechanism measured against the weakest currency in the EMS's narrow 2.25 per cent fluctuation band. In practice, currencies in the narrow band cannot rise more than 2.25 per cent from the weakest currency in that part of the system. The Spanish peseta and Portuguese escudo operate with 5 per cent fluctuation bands.

US veto cuts The US Federal Reserve has not ruled out further cuts in interest rates before the US presidential election on November 3, according to Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman. He said policies would not stop another easing of rates if required on economic grounds. Page 2

Iraq frees Americans The American arrested by Iraqi security forces on the disputed Kuwaiti border returned to Kuwait. Iraq told Sweden it would reconsider the case of three Swedes jailed for allegedly entering the country.

Palestinian hunger strike ends Palestinian prisoners ended their two-week-old hunger strike which triggered a wave of unrest in the occupied territories, according to the Israeli police ministry. Palestinians call off hunger strike, Page 6

Radioactive alert Two containers housing highly radioactive caesium and strontium were seized by German officials, who said that 20kg of bomb-grade uranium was still missing. The containers appeared to originate from stores in the former Soviet Union.

El Al crash mourners

Thousands of mourners visited the site of the El Al cargo Boeing 747 crash in an Amsterdam suburb, one week after the disaster. Officials now estimate that 75 people died, but say the exact number may never be known as up to 30 per cent of the victims may have been entirely consumed by the fire. Meanwhile, investigators have found fragments which may be part of a second engine from the jet.

Dan-Air rescue talks Talks between Richard Branson, chairman of Virgin Atlantic, and troubled UK independent carrier Dan-Air are expected to reach a crisis point during the next 48 hours amid signs that another group has emerged as a potential rescuer. Page 15

Turkey in Arab electricity links Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt approved a multi-million dollar plan to link their electricity networks by 1997. Page 6

ANC leader killed A regional leader of the African National Congress and three youths were killed near Johannesburg when gunmen opened fire on their car.

Faldo wins The UK's Nick Faldo defeated Jeff Sluman of the US 8 and 7 to win the World Match Play golf championship at Wentworth in southern England.

Columbus anniversary Pope John Paul, in the Dominican Republic, praised Christopher Columbus for bringing Christianity to the New World, but lamented that native Americans were still suffering 500 years later. In Genoa, birthplace of Columbus, 20,000 people marched through the city to protest at celebrations to mark the 500th anniversary of his landing in America. Observer, Page 13

Bitter prelude to US presidential debate

By Jurek Martin in Washington

THE BITTER war of words between the campaigns of President George Bush and Governor Bill Clinton continued yesterday as their candidates and Mr Ross Perot, the other contender, prepared for last night's critical first televised presidential debate.

Mr Charles Black, a senior adviser to Mr Bush, charged in a television interview that Mr Clinton "must meet a threshold level of trust, which he has not passed yet". He insisted that Mr Clinton's 1970 trip to Moscow raised

"a legitimate question" about the Democratic candidate's judgment. In another interview yesterday, Ms Lynn Martin, the labour secretary, did likewise.

Mr James Carville, Mr Clinton's chief political strategist, asserted on the same programme that Americans found "a little silly" Mr Bush's questioning of his opponent's patriotism. "It was 23 years ago. Who remembers? Let's get on with what's wrong with the country and the economy," he said.

Mr George Stephanopoulos, the Democrat's communications

director, again raised Mr Bush's involvement with the Iran-Contra scandals and with the courting of Iraq before the invasion of Kuwait as evidence that could be used against Mr Bush's "judgment". He drew particular attention to the latest revelations in the BNL affair.

Last night's debate might be a pivotal moment in the campaign. It constitutes probably the president's last opportunity to cut into Mr Clinton's appreciable lead in all the public opinion polls, which continue to suggest that the sharply negative turn in

Republican campaigning is having no impact on voter sentiment.

A national poll out this week-end by Newsweek gave Mr Clinton 44 per cent, Mr Bush 35 per cent and Mr Perot 15 per cent. This survey, virtually unchanged in its overall numbers from last week's, has of late consistently given Mr Clinton a smaller lead than others, which are now mostly in the 14-16 points range.

Two polls in key swing states told a similar story. In Georgia, which Mr Bush carried by 19 points in 1988, Mr Clinton was

ahead by 44-38-7. In Michigan, another comfortable Republican victory four years ago, the split was 50-31-8.

The Washington Post endorsed Mr Clinton in an editorial yesterday. Its preference was not surprising, but its language towards Mr Bush was conspicuously harsh.

"The choice for president this time around is easy," the editorial began. "The country is drifting and worn down; it badly needs to be re-energised and

Continued on Page 14

France threatens summit boycott over trade row

By Lionel Barber and David Dodwell in Brussels and David Gardner in Dublin

FRANCE has threatened to boycott this week's emergency European Community summit in Birmingham if the EC makes concessions to the US on subsidised farm trade in negotiations which opened in Brussels yesterday.

The French threat risks derailing the finely balanced talks, seen as the last chance this year to settle a two-year farm trade dispute which has stalled plans - the so-called Gatt Uruguay Round - to liberalise world trade.

Last night Mr Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, said on regional television: "We are much too far from the goal," adding that France wanted an accord "but not to the detriment of its vital interests".

EC officials were told last week that French president Francois Mitterrand would refuse to endorse concessions in the Uruguay Round that were unacceptable to his government.

The message was delivered by Mr Jean-Pierre Solson, the French farm minister, during talks in Brussels with Mr Jacques Delors, European Commission president, and Mr Frans Andriessen, the Dutch commis-

sioner responsible for external affairs. Mr Solson also warned of a farmers' revolt if new concessions were made, according to several EC officials.

Mr Ray MacSharry, EC agriculture commissioner, offered France assurances before yesterday's meeting that any agreement would require consensus within the Community, even though Paris technically cannot veto a deal. "It is not a matter of out-voting the French," he said.

Until today's resumption of the talks - which could continue tomorrow - both sides are saying nothing on the detail of the negotiations.

Mr MacSharry merely said: "We are looking at different formulas." "Everyone is very conscious of the situation in France at the moment," said one official. "The French farm minister has been making it plain in Brussels how difficult it is going to be to achieve support in France for the kind of Uruguay Round deal that negotiators are currently talking about."

A French boycott of Birmingham would sink hopes of presenting a much-needed display of EC unity after the recent monetary and political crisis in Europe.

French fears have risen in response to signals that President George Bush is anxious to seal a deal in order to bolster his faltering re-election campaign. Likewise, US farm lobbies last week

warned that the administration was on the brink of a "sell-out".

Yesterday's Brussels talks, held amid very tight secrecy, included Mrs Carla Hills, special US trade representative, Mr Andriessen, Mr MacSharry, and Mr Ed Madihan, the US agriculture secretary. First to meet were Mrs Hills and Mr Andriessen. Apart from farm trade, it was expected they would discuss obstacles to settlement of the Uruguay Round - principally disputes over multilateral tariff cuts and liberalisation of world trade in services.

Progress on farm talks has been blocked on two critical issues:

- The EC's refusal to accept a 24 per cent cut in the volume of subsidised farm exports in addition to a 36 per cent cut in their value.
- EC insistence that compensation to European farmers for price cuts agreed in May's reform of the Common Agriculture Policy should not be regarded as subsidies. The proposed Uruguay Round agreement demands a 30 per cent cut in domestic farm subsidies over six years.

A number of simmering trade disputes - held in abeyance while talks continue - are poised to erupt if a Uruguay Round agreement is further delayed.

Stiff defence planned, Page 2
Hopes on subsidiarity, Page 12



Sole candidate: Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze casts his vote in yesterday's parliamentary elections. Story, Page 3

FBI asked to probe Iraqi loans cover-up

By Alan Friedman in New York

THE Federal Bureau of Investigation has launched an investigation into possible misconduct by senior Bush administration officials. The probe follows admissions that US intelligence information about \$5bn of militarily useful loans to Iraq was deliberately concealed from a federal court.

These loans, made by the Atlanta branch of Italy's Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, have been at the centre of a long-running scandal in which the Bush administration has been accused in Congress of covering up its own knowledge and involvement in the illegal financial transactions.

Late last week Central Intelligence Agency and Department of Justice officials admitted in closed Senate testimony that intelligence reports on BNL had been withheld from a US court.

The FBI probe, requested by Mr William Barr, the US attorney-general, came as officials of the CIA and Department of Justice engaged in an unusual slanging match about which agency had acted to withhold CIA reports from Judge Marvin Shook, the federal judge who has presided over the BNL case.

The fracas, coming on the eve of last night's first televised debate between President George Bush and presidential candidates Governor Bill Clinton and Mr Ross Perot, was especially embarrassing for the Bush administration as it threatened to bring the BNL Iraqi loans scandal to the forefront of the election campaign.

Mr Dan Levin, a Justice Department spokesman, said yesterday the FBI probe would investigate whether information had been withheld and whether there had been any misconduct by senior Bush administration officials.

A substantial part of the BNL loans, including some guaranteed by the US government, financed Iraqi nuclear, chemical weapons and ballistic missile projects.

Mr Barr had previously rejected a formal request from the House Judiciary committee that he appoint a special prosecutor to investigate possible

Continued on Page 14

Currency crisis could have been avoided, says Ciampi

By Robert Graham in Rome and David Marsh in London

THE CRISIS on European foreign exchanges could have been avoided if EC members had accepted a German-Italian proposal for a general currency realignment last month, according to Mr Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, governor of the Bank of Italy.

Mr Ciampi's comments, in an interview with the Financial Times, seem likely to spark fresh controversy over the circumstances surrounding the lira's devaluation on the weekend of September 12-13.

In particular, the statement may raise questions about Britain's refusal to devalue sterling after Mr Norman Lamont, UK chancellor of the exchequer, had held a meeting at the Treasury with his top monetary officials on Sunday, September 13.

Three days later, on "Black Wednesday" - September 16 - Britain was forced to suspend its membership of the exchange rate mechanism after heavy international selling forced sterling below its D-Mark floor.

Mr Ciampi made clear that he was not directing his remarks against any particular EC member. But he implied that Britain, as well as other weaker currency countries, should have joined in the Italian devaluation a month ago, as a means of defusing ten-

sion in the ERM. He suggested that, if other countries had devalued along with the lira, the Bundesbank would have increased the scale of its interest rate cuts - decided in principle on Saturday, September 12 and publicly announced after a meeting of the Bundesbank council on September 14.

"The crisis which emerged last month could have been avoided if the member states had grasped the opportunity provided by the German and Italian proposal of September 12 for a general realignment, within the bounds set by an appreciation of the D-Mark and an equal depreciation of the lira, coupled with a decrease in interest rates in Germany," Mr Ciampi said.

"Unfortunately, the realignment was limited to the lira/D-Mark exchange rate, so that the accompanying reduction in German rates was only small. This left plenty of scope for the market to mount further speculative attacks against other currencies."

The British government has denied receiving a request to join in any devaluation as part of the ERM realignment deal worked out by Italy and Germany. British officials reject the view that an Italian-German "proposal" for a wider realignment was on offer that weekend.

However, it has emerged that, during the September 13 meeting

at the UK Treasury, British officials briefly broached the possibility that sterling could join in the Italian devaluation.

The issue was raised at the meeting by Sir Terry Burns, permanent secretary at the Treasury, as an option, according to UK officials. Any likelihood that sterling would follow the lira by devaluing was, however, immediately scotched by Mr Lamont.

The Treasury meeting came about 12 hours after the British government had first heard of the Italian-German plan, in a series of telephone calls. Mr Ciampi felt this was probably not the best way to persuade other ERM members of the merits of a general realignment.

UK officials say the lira devaluation, including the accompanying Bundesbank interest rate cuts, was presented as a fait accompli on Saturday evening. Significantly, details of the Bundesbank's cuts - a ¼ point reduction in the Lombard rate, and ¼ point declines in the Bundesbank's discount rate and the key money market dealing rate - were communicated to EC members that evening.

One senior UK official said the Italian-German deal was "stitched up before anyone else was given information about it".

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NEWS: INTERNATIONAL

Federal Reserve chairman says election-year politics will not prevent an easing, if needed

Greenspan refuses to rule out US rate cut

By Michael Prowse
in Washington

THE Federal Reserve has not ruled out further cuts in interest rates before the US presidential election on November 3, according to Mr Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman.

In a rare press conference, Mr Greenspan said election-year politics would not prevent another easing of rates if this were needed on economic grounds. "Obviously, if further actions are needed, the Fed will

do so," he said. "If not, not." Mr Greenspan said it would be "irresponsible" for the Fed to "abstain from actions largely or solely because there is an election and campaign under way".

His remarks seemed intended to reassure financial markets, which ended last week in an apprehensive mood after a widely expected cut in short-term rates failed to materialise. On Friday the Dow Jones index fell almost 40 points to close at its lowest level this year. The yield on

30-year bonds rose above 7.5 per cent for the first time in several weeks. Markets had expected the Fed to act after a string of weak economic figures - including fresh falls in employment - seemed to indicate the fragile US recovery was again losing momentum. On Friday markets were further unsettled by a Financial Times report indicating the Fed probably would not cut rates again before the election as evidence of a slowdown was, according to a senior Fed official, "inconclusive".

After a weekend meeting of top US executives at Hot Springs, Virginia, Mr Greenspan said he was concerned by the sluggish economy. "It's clear we still have growth but it's also clear it's not accelerating at this stage."

However, he left his interest rate options open by referring to an "incredible degree of uncertainty" about the economic outlook. The Fed was watching closely to see whether consumers and businesses would spend more freely after a

lengthy period paying off debts. Just-published minutes of an August 18 meeting of the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee (FOMC), the top policy-making body, show that a majority of the committee favoured giving Mr Greenspan discretion to cut short-term rates by up to half a point. However, Mr John LeWare, a governor, and Mr Thomas Melzer, president of the St. Louis Fed, both opposed a bias towards further easing of monetary policy.

Mr Greenspan opted for a quarter point cut to 3 per cent on September 4. The minutes show that the Fed expected the economy to expand at a "subdued rate". Minutes from last Tuesday's FOMC meeting will not be released for six weeks.

If the Fed does opt to cut interest rates again it is likely to lower the discount rate by half a point to 2.5 per cent. This would be accompanied by a quarter or half point cut in the federal funds rate - the cost of overnight money for banks.

Foreign groups to keep up California tax fight

By Louise Kohoe
in San Francisco

BARCLAYS BANK of the UK and other foreign companies with operations in California are to continue their eight-year legal challenge against the state's "unitary tax" method, despite a decision by the US Supreme Court not to take up the case.

Unitary tax is calculated on the basis of a company's worldwide earnings and taxes a portion of them according to the percentage of activity in the state. A company that has 10 per cent of its world sales, property and payroll in California, for example, would be taxed on 10 per cent of its worldwide profits even if the California operation makes no profit. Most other states and the US government have such taxes on a percentage of profits reported within their borders.

Barclays Bank, with the support of other multinational corporations and several foreign governments, filed a suit eight years ago charging that the California tax assessment system was unconstitutional as it interfered with the US federal government's ability to conduct foreign policy.

"The Supreme Court decision is a disappointment," said Ms Joanne Garvey, a San Francisco attorney acting for Barclays. But the fight would continue in the California state court system where a decision was pending on another element of the dispute, she said.

At issue is \$792m in taxes paid up to 1988, when California relaxed its unitary tax rules, offering foreign multinationals an alternative tax assessment method based only on US operations. Barclays, on behalf of all foreign multinationals, is seeking a refund.

The California Supreme Court had referred back to the state Appeals Court the issue of whether calculating unitary tax placed an unfair burden on foreign multinationals, Ms Garvey said.

Barclays' challenge was presented to the country's chief justices after it was rejected by the California Supreme Court in May. Last week they decided unanimously not to reconsider the state court's decision.

Amsterdam mourns air crash dead

THOUSANDS of people filed, silently past the site of the Netherlands' worst air disaster yesterday as Amsterdam mourned the 75 people killed when an El Al jet smashed into blocks of flats in the Bijlmermeer suburb a week ago. Reuter reports from Amsterdam.

A bugler sounded The Last Post in pouring rain as Mr Ed van Thijn, the city's mayor, laid a wreath some 50 metres from the point where the Israeli jet left a huge hole in the two adjoining 10-storey blocks.

Some of the bereaved among the estimated 10,000 present, fainted and had to be helped to their feet.

"I lost two sisters and two children. They found one of my sisters and jewellery belonging to the other. They didn't find the children's bodies," said a 20-year-old Surinamese woman as she gazed blankly at the proceedings.

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EC officials plan stiff defence of policy powers

By Lionel Barber in Brussels

THE European Commission will today mount a vigorous defence of its powers to draft Community policy, striking back at critics before Friday's EC summit in Birmingham.

In a high-level meeting in Brussels, senior Commission officials will finalise a paper on "subsidiarity" - the principle of devolving powers to the lowest appropriate level, which EC governments believe is vital to recapture public support for the Maastricht treaty.

Mr Jacques Delors, European Commission president, presented an outline of the paper during talks with Mr Douglas Hurd, British foreign secretary, on Saturday. Both sides described the talks as helpful in the UK-led effort to prepare a political declaration on subsidiarity at the Birmingham summit.

In its paper, the Commission is expected to propose limited reforms in order to counter charges that it is a remote, overcentralised bureaucracy.

The reforms are likely to include a pledge to consult member states fully before proposing policy directives, as well as an explanation of why Brussels believes an EC-wide directive is necessary.

The Commission is also

likely to argue that no single area of Commission competence should be targeted for attack; and that its power to be solely responsible for drafting legislation must be left intact.

As EC president, the UK is leading intense diplomatic efforts to forge an EC consensus on subsidiarity to help secure early ratification of the Maastricht treaty, both in Britain and ahead of a likely second referendum in Denmark.

British officials said yesterday the summit in Birmingham would focus on "the way things are done", but an agreement on the general criteria for subsidiarity might have to wait until the Edinburgh summit in December.

Other states, notably France, are resisting efforts to draw up a list of areas or subjects to be covered by subsidiarity criteria.

Another reform gaining ground is for the Council of Ministers to conduct some of its business in public, to promote greater transparency in EC decision-making.

However, a suggestion by Mr John Major, UK prime minister, that EC leaders should each deliver a five-minute speech in public on the future of the EC has met a cool reception from European leaders.



Uffe Ellemann-Jensen: must lay down clear rules

Danes seek 'substantial' alterations to treaty



THE Danish government yesterday said it would not submit the Maastricht treaty to a second referendum unless it offered "substantial changes" which took account of the concerns expressed by Danish voters when they rejected the treaty last June, wrote Robert Mauthner, Diplomatic Editor, and Hilary Barnes in Copenhagen.

"We will not hold a second referendum on the same basis as before. I'm not going to present the Danish voters with the same question, dressed up in some fancy clothes," Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said in an interview with Mr Brian Walden of London Weekend Television.

Although the Danish foreign minister did not call for formal amendments to the text, he stressed his government was looking for "clarifications" of matters of vital interest to Denmark which were already in the treaty.

In particular, Denmark, in common with other member states such as Britain and Germany, wanted clarification of "subsidiarity," the principle that decisions should only be taken by European Community institutions if their objectives could not be as effectively

achieved by national governments.

"You have to put flesh and blood on what is only a principle in the treaty. We will have to lay down clear rules on how decisions are taken."

The minister, who was speaking two days after his government had published a white paper containing eight possible options which Denmark and its partners could pursue to overcome the obstacles to ratification of the Maastricht treaty, also said Denmark wanted some "special deals" on specific issues.

Although he denied Denmark wanted to exclude sensitive matters such as defence, education and health from the treaty, it wanted the principle of subsidiarity to be applied to them in the form of opt-out clauses, of the kind obtained by the UK for the social chapter of the treaty.

Another important issue on which Denmark wanted to reserve the right to opt out was adoption of a single Community currency.

Meanwhile, Mr Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, leader of the Danish opposition Social Democratic party (SDP), has fought his party's conditions for supporting special arrangements between Denmark and the other 11 EC members.

At a meeting of European Socialist parties in Brussels at

the weekend he stressed any special arrangements must have a legally binding status.

Mr Rasmussen rejected the suggestion that Danish ratification of the treaty should be subjected to a time limit and said his party demanded exemption from any participation in an EC defence policy. Ratification with a time limit, enabling Denmark to withdraw from the treaty if developments were regarded as incompatible with Danish interests, was one of the options suggested in the government's white paper.

Other special arrangements which the SDP is calling for include exemption from participation in economic and monetary union, particularly the common currency, and union citizenship.

The SDP, as the largest party in the eight-party parliament, will have no less influence over the policy which Denmark adopts in negotiations with the other EC member governments this winter than the minority Conservative-Liberal coalition government.

Mr Rasmussen's demand that special arrangements must be legally binding could well increase the difficulty of arriving at an accord with the other EC governments, as well as complicating the process of arriving at an agreed Danish position for the negotiations.

Ford adds to plant at Bordeaux

FORD is to invest FF440m

(\$64.1m) in a new gearbox assembly plant at its transmission plant at Bordeaux, France, writes Kevin Done, Motor Industry Correspondent.

The manual transmissions will be fitted with the planned Sigma small-engine range, in which the US car maker is investing more than \$1bn (£570m). The four-cylinder, 16-valve Sigma engines will be built at Ford's engine and car assembly plant at Valencia, Spain, and will be fitted in the Escort car ranges from 1995.

Ford said it was planning to assemble up to 650,000 of the new transmissions a year.

The Bordeaux plant builds transaxles for the current Fiesta and Escort ranges as well as automatic transmissions.

Surge in over-the-counter healthcare sales seen

By Paul Abrahams

EUROPEAN sales of over-the-counter (OTC) healthcare products are set to rise by more than 15 per cent a year between 1990 and 1995, making it one of the fastest growing retail sectors.

The increase will be partly driven by Europe's ageing population, which will require more medicines, according to a report by EuroMonitor, the London-based market research company.

However, growth is also likely to be fuelled by EC governments switching increasing numbers of prescription products - which are reimbursed by the state - to OTC status. Since patients pay for OTC products, many health ministries are adopting this strategy to control growing expenditure.

The fastest expanding OTC market will be France, with 28 per cent growth projected over the five years to 1995, followed by Germany with 17 per cent. Both countries are expected to switch the largest number of products to OTC status.

The report argues that the OTC monopoly held by pharmacies in EC markets such as France, Belgium, Italy and Spain is being eroded by mass market outlets such as drugstores and supermarkets.

European Commission measures to standardise sales of OTC products are likely to be long and painful, it argues. European-wide mass distribution of OTC products, as exists in the UK with groups such as Boots the Chemist, is not on the horizon, it suggests.

Pharmacy Distribution in Europe to 1995. EuroMonitor, 2450, Tel: (071) 351 8024.

Andalucia left to nurse a post-Expo hangover

THE Seville Expo '92 winds up today after receiving more than 40m visitors over the past six months.

As the red carpet is unfurled for the last time for King Juan Carlos, the frequent Expo visitor who will preside over an extravagant closing ceremony, the immediate question is what Spain has achieved after investing about \$2bn in the biggest world fair to date.

As Expo's promoters tell it, just about everything involved with the exhibition deserves to be consigned to the Guinness Book of Records. There were more national and corporate pavilions, at 98, than at any other similar event and the exhibition grounds boasted the biggest car park, for 40,000 vehicles, anywhere.

They even say, although the figures are disputed, that Expo, managed by a public company expressly created for the purpose, will break even. It is hoped the books will be balanced by the resale of Expo's buildings to a second ad-hoc public company designed to create a research and development park on the fair's site.

What is left for Spain, and for Seville, after the party is over is more difficult to assess.

The fate of Spain's first bullet train in the coming months might serve as an indicator.

The high-speed train links Madrid and Seville and cuts rail travel time between the two cities by more than half, to about two hours 40 minutes. It was inaugurated just in time for Expo's opening in April and

has operated at full capacity for the past six months.

The problem is that up to three-quarters of the passengers boarding the train were travelling to Expo. Now the show is over the biggest engineering project undertaken in Spain is almost certain to incur considerable losses. There is little money left to build a more economically rational high-speed link between Madrid and Barcelona.

Seville was the 16th century boom town that grew fat on the gold and silver brought back by those who followed Columbus to the New World. It declined sharply when it lost

its monopoly trading status and is now the capital of Spain's southern belt of Andalusia, where per capita GDP stands at less than 60 per cent of the European Community's average.

Mr Emilio Castiella, who is tipped to be Spain's next ambassador to London and has been Expo's tireless commissioner general, claims the isolation of Seville and Andalusia is a thing of the past. "There is no possibility of a Spanish Mezzogiorno like in Italy now," he says. "There can be no dissection between the north and south."

He was referring to the billions of dollars that have been pumped into the south in the form of roads, telecommunications, overhauled airports - and the high-speed train.

Mr Jacinto Pelion, Expo's chief executive, says: "We have laid out the land and we have planted the seeds. It is now up to Seville and Andalusia to provide irrigation."

However, the economic climate is not conducive to nurturing Expo's fruits. And nobody now talks of Andalusia as the California of the United States of Europe, as they did when work began on Expo in the booming 1980s.



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Referendum in Serbia

Voters hold key to UN sanctions

By Laura Silber in Belgrade

SERBS yesterday voted in a referendum on whether to hold early elections - the outcome of which will play an important role in determining whether United Nations sanctions against Yugoslavia will be lifted.

Confusion yesterday appeared to grip Belgrade, the Serbian capital, because many people were uncertain whether to vote in the snap referendum called by Serbia's ruling Socialists under the control of Serbia's President Slobodan Milosevic.

Mr Milan Panic, the Yugoslav federal prime minister, and Mr Dobrica Cosic, the president of Yugoslavia, both favour early elections to get rid of Mr Milosevic, who is seen by the international community as most responsible for the war in Bosnia. The ousting of Mr Milosevic is seen as essential for lifting UN sanctions.

Yesterday, Mr Andrei Kozyrev, Russia's foreign minister, and peace negotiators Mrs Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen said in Moscow that UN sanctions could be lifted if Mr Panic gained the upper hand against Mr Milosevic.

They also indicated sanctions might be eased to help people survive the winter.

If the referendum fails, Mr Milosevic could remain in

office for three more years. It would be a blow to Mr Panic and Mr Cosic who have pledged to get UN sanctions lifted and democratise Serbia.

The Socialists called the referendum in the belief it would fail and enable them to remain in power at a time when the Serbian economy is collapsing under the strain of war and sanctions, which include an oil embargo. The rules require a majority of registered voters to vote Yes. It was unlikely more than 3.5m people would vote.

Yes after Serbian television, under Mr Milosevic's control, had denied publicity to the referendum.

Ethnic Albanians, who make up 90 per cent of the 2.1m population of the southern province of Kosovo, yesterday ignored the ballot, heading a boycott of Serbian institutions ordered by pro-independence Albanian leaders.

Turnout was reported to be moderate. Results are due to be announced tomorrow. Some 400,000 refugees, emigrants and Serbs in former Yugoslav republics are eligible to vote.

In a byzantine twist, a handful of leading Socialists appealed for people to a high turnout for the ballot as some Socialists are confident that they could win early elections.

Mr Panic yesterday said that early elections would be held whatever the result.

Ilescu eyes poll victory in Romania

By Virginia Marsh, Bucharest

MR Ion Ilescu, Romania's president, looked to be heading for re-election last night after early estimates indicated a good turnout throughout the country in yesterday's presidential election run-off.

Political analysts had believed Mr Emil Constantinescu, Mr Ilescu's opponent, could only score well if urban voters and especially the young, many of whom did not vote in the first round, turned out in higher numbers than rural voters.

Mr Ilescu, once a close aide to deposed dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, emerged a firm favourite after the first round of presidential voting on September 27 in which he won 47 per cent of the vote, 16 points more than Mr Constantinescu, his nearest rival.

He then outpolled Mr Constantinescu by 2-1 in the countryside where nearly half of Romania's 23m inhabitants live.

The president, who this time needs only a simple majority to secure a four-year second term, is also expected to pick up most of the 11 per cent polled by Mr Gheorghe Funar, an anti-Hungarian nationalist, who finished third in the first round of voting.

Mr Constantinescu, a university rector, refused to give up the fight in the two weeks following September 27 but received little support from the Democratic Convention (DC), the loose coalition of 18 reform-minded opposition parties which nominated him for president.



Georgian prisoners of war wait to be exchanged for Abkhazian prisoners in the town of Gudauta over the weekend

Shevardnadze set to win mandate

By John Lloyd in Moscow

MR Eduard Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister, was expected to win a legitimate mandate in yesterday's elections as Georgia's leader, together with backing for his attempt to retrieve territory lost to Abkhazian separatists in the north-west of the state.

Voting in the parliamentary elections in Georgia and for the post of parliamentary leader, for which Mr Shevardnadze, who led the Georgian Communist party until 1985, is the only candidate, went off generally peacefully in the

republic yesterday. However, towns in the autonomous republic of Abkhazia controlled by separatist forces and their north Caucasian allies boycotted the vote.

A heavy turnout was reported by the Central Election Commission in the capital of Tbilisi, with nearly half of the registered voters casting their votes by midday. In the Abkhazian capital of Sukhumi, controlled by Georgian forces but surrounded by Abkhazian forces, half of the vote was reported to have turned out by one o'clock.

No single party or bloc of

parties is expected to control the post-election parliament, since polls report that the main blocs among more than 30 vying for seats all have support of about 12 to 15 per cent. Because of fears of electing a president who usurps effective power - as Mr Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the previous elected president ousted last December, is held to have done - Mr Shevardnadze will be elected by the entire electorate and must find support within parliament, almost certainly by putting together a coalition of parties.

Mr Shevardnadze on Satur-

day pledged that he would recapture the areas of Abkhazia taken from Georgian troops earlier this month. Mr Tengiz Khitovani, the Georgian defence minister yesterday blamed "treason" by commanders and servicemen in deserting their posts in Gagra, the northern town captured by Abkhazians.

Talks between Mr Shevardnadze and Mr Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president and Mr Vladislav Ardzimba, the Abkhazian leader were set for Tuesday - but there are now doubts that they can take place.

Bonn wants Gorbachev at Brandt service

By Quentin Peel in Bonn

BONN would like Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the former Soviet leader, to attend the memorial service in Berlin for Mr Willy Brandt, the former German chancellor, in spite of a Russian ban on his leaving the country.

A government spokesman in Bonn confirmed the official attitude yesterday, but insisted that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had taken no initiative to persuade the Russian government to allow Mr Gorbachev to leave the country for the occasion.

Unofficial reports said the German chancellor was "greatly concerned" about the travel ban on the former Soviet leader, and had instructed his officials to do what they could to have it changed.

Bild am Sonntag, the mass-circulation Sunday newspaper, said Mr Kohl had told his staff: "We must do something. If he is not allowed to come, it would be a scandal."

The German Foreign Ministry declined to comment on the report yesterday, but a government spokesman said the government would welcome Mr Gorbachev's attendance at the memorial service for Mr Brandt, scheduled for next Saturday in Berlin.

He was unable to confirm whether Mr Gorbachev had already been officially invited. The travel ban was imposed on Mr Gorbachev after he refused to give evidence before the Russian constitutional court into the activities of the Soviet Communist party.

'Neo-Nazis' attack immigrant hostels

SUSPECTED neo-Nazis hurled rocks and petrol bombs at four immigrant hostels in east Germany at the weekend, and 60 were detained in a raid on a "skinhead" meeting place, authorities said yesterday. Reuter reports from Magdeburg.

Police, in a pre-dawn raid on a Magdeburg tavern-restaurant known to be frequented by neo-Nazis, rounded up 60 "skinheads" and seized a range of crude weapons including clubs, knives and a pistol.

Police said two "skinheads" were being held on suspicion of beating to death a young left-wing man in a recent brawl at a youth centre. A third was in custody for several assaults and the rest were freed after identity checks.

Right-wingers, some masked, threw petrol bombs and rocks at hostels housing asylum-

seekers in the towns of Grossraeschen, Teterow, Neubrandenburg and Malchin between Friday night and early yesterday morning.

Fires were put out by security guards and other damage was slight apart from broken windows. The assailants, who escaped, did not attempt to break into the hostels and no injuries were reported.

A "skinhead" gang stormed a cafe in Borsdorf near Potsdam early on Sunday, battering furniture and furnishings with baseball bats. Five people, all Germans, were injured, with six of the neo-Nazis were detained. Other "skinheads" later scuffled with police in Potsdam.

Ten people have died this year in attacks by young right-wingers on foreign asylum-seekers and residents in Germany.

Violence hits Lyons again

VIOLENCE hit the troubled immigrant suburb of Vaulx-en-Velin, near the French city of Lyons, for the second successive night at the weekend, after police shot dead a teenager, Reuter reports.

Police said about 200 angry youths stoned a police station and burned a dozen cars on Saturday night. They were protesting over the killing of an 18-year-old Moroccan-born youth who tried to force his way through a police road-block last Thursday.

After another stoning incident on Friday night, three youths fired with a sawn-off shotgun from a passing car at police guarding the station but caused no casualties. The incidents came two years after the first serious outbreak of urban rioting in France occurred in Vaulx-en-Velin by the killing of an immigrant youth.

Political worries fail to deter western investors

Companies are flocking to get brands established before their competitors, reports David Marsh



WESTERN multinational companies are maintaining the momentum of investment in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, in spite of increasing political anxieties in several countries. That is the main message emerging from a survey carried out by Creditanstalt, the Austrian Bank, and Business International (now part of the Economist Intelligence Unit).

More than half of investor respondents - 54 per cent - report they are increasing investments in the east European region. However, 17 per cent are lowering their initial investment levels, above all in the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The main reasons for caution are economic and political uncertainties, as well as difficulties surrounding the legal systems in the former communist states.

Western businesses moving into eastern Europe are motivated above all by desire to establish market share and gain low-cost production sites. "Investors are flocking to eastern Europe to get their brands firmly entrenched ahead of their competitors," according to Mr René Gattling, author of the study.

The review of 87 companies which have invested in eastern Europe or which are considering this step shows the former Soviet Union is considered the

Western investors' problems in E. Europe

Weighted scores of responses

	Belarus	Czech Republic	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Ukraine
Finding a suitable partner	35	39	58	37	25	36	21
Political environment too volatile	40	40	15	38	54	75	80
Economic environment too uncertain	60	49	83	55	55	59	53
Legal system too ambiguous	32	37	38	40	26	72	18
Environmental liabilities	13	19	20	13	9	10	6
Restructuring costs too high	11	24	34	12	6	11	4

Source: Business International/Creditanstalt

most difficult area for establishing a foothold. "Cultural differences" with the west are cited as a particular reason for difficulties.

"For many western companies, taking the plunge into the Soviet market is a major risk," says Mr Gattling.

However, 52 per cent of respondents say they are still considering investments in the ex-Soviet republics, with only 22 per cent ruling this out for the moment.

A majority of corporations - 57 per cent - believe Hungary has the easiest investment procedures, because of its longer track record of openness to western companies.

Hungary has attracted the bulk of capital investment and about 50 per cent of acquisitions so far in the region. The country is estimated to have attracted more than \$4bn in western working capital.

The report points out that investors have varying percep-

tions of risk in eastern Europe. US companies, for instance, pay hardly any attention to potential problems posed by Hungary's political environment. Austrian and German investors, however, see political risk as fifth in their list of preoccupations about starting up there.

On the other hand, US investors appear much more worried than Austrian/German companies about the political environment in Czechoslovakia.

US investors are also much more averse than companies from Austria and Germany to giving employment guarantees to accompany their investment moves. This reflects the relatively generous labour and employment protection laws already in force in Austria and Germany.

*Creditanstalt/EIU Vienna 1992 East European Investment Survey. Available from EIU Vienna, Tel (43)7124161.

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NEWS: INTERNATIONAL

Persecuted Indians attack ghost of Columbus

Latin American groups find nothing to celebrate 500 years after explorer's arrival, says Damian Fraser

CHRISTOPHER Columbus would not have approved. The anniversary of his arrival in the New World 500 years ago today has been expropriated by the very Indians whose subjugation followed his arrival. Celebrations have turned into protests by Indian groups at the miserable conditions and discrimination under which they live.

Indian activists in Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, and Mexico have staged street marches. In Nicaragua, indigenous groups from 24 countries are converging for a conference: 500 years of indigenous resistance, black and popular.

"There is nothing to celebrate," says Ms Rigoberta Menchú, the Guatemalan Indian and human rights activist leading the conference. "The rights of the Indian peoples continue to be violated," says Ms Menchú, a candidate for this year's Nobel peace prize.

Latin nations, faced with the choice between celebrating with Spain and Portugal or sympathising with oppressed indigenous groups, have chosen the latter, or stayed silent. One hundred years ago, the same creole elites ruling the continent faced no such inhibitions: the Guatemalan government forced 20,000 Indians to march through the capital to

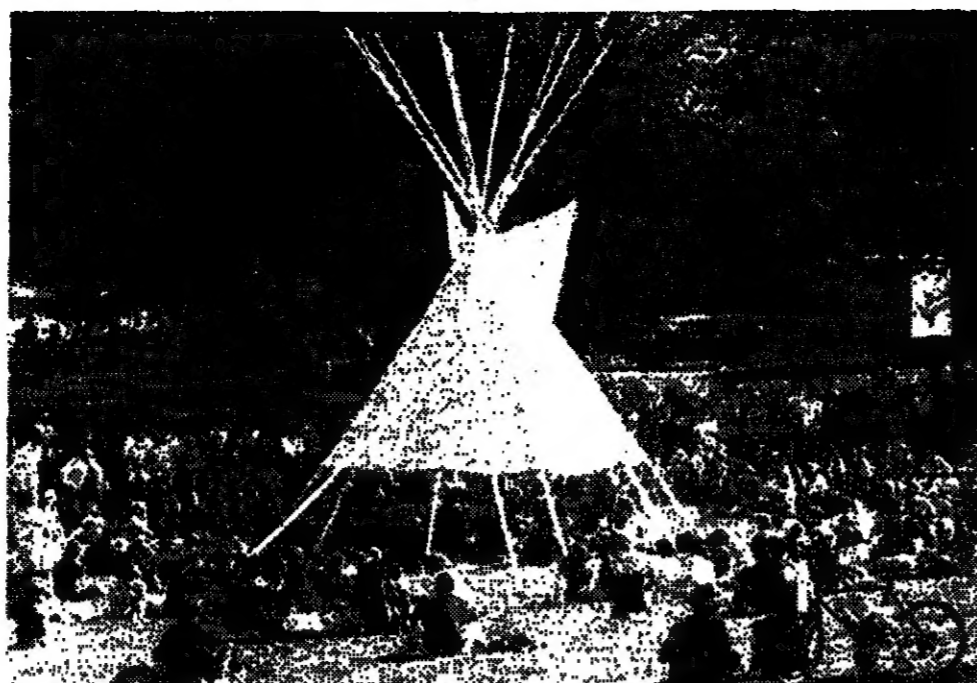
celebrate the 400th anniversary of Columbus' arrival.

In Mexico, while the government has been virtually silent, hundreds of Indians have converged on Mexico City, where they will gather today in the capital's central square. Genaro Dominguez, an indigenous activist on hunger strike there, says the campaign is to "remind the world of the crimes committed against us in the name of progress and discovery".

The mobilisation of indigenous groups across Latin America in part reflects the repression and deterioration in living standards they suffered in the 1980s in particular.

Anti-Columbus campaigning has provided a focus for their concerns. "Everyone is talking about Indians," says Mr Domingo Hernandez, a Guatemalan Indian in exile in Mexico City. "It is the first step in our fight to be recognised."

In the cities of Mexico, Indians are "poor, often extremely poor, and have the lowest, most vulnerable, precarious conditions," according to a government report. Inevitably, their cultural identity is threatened. "The culture of the Maya is based on land, corn, the family and communal life," says Mr Domingo Hernandez, a Guatemalan Indian in exile in



Sunrise gathering: crowds gather round a ceremonial tepee in New York's Central Park over the weekend to campaign for the return of Indians' ritual objects

Mexico City. "When you come to the cities this changes."

Government policy across Latin America has systematically favoured urban over rural areas where the majority of indigenous peoples live. Some

70 per cent of Mexico's 8m Indians live in rural areas. Even in the countryside, the Indians are the poorest: 97 per cent of Mexico's rural Indians live in "impoverished" counties, against 23 per cent of

rural Mexicans in general. No one knows the exact number of Indians killed in land disputes or by security forces in the 1980s, but Amnesty International concluded in a report released last

week that mass killings may have reduced in scale in the past 500 years, but "they have never stopped." In Guatemala alone tens of thousands of Indians were murdered in the 1980s by state security forces in the campaign to eliminate leftist insurgency groups.

Those celebrating the quincentenary appear slightly embarrassed. In the Dominican Republic, a visit by the Pope threatened to become a public relations disaster. He was to have inaugurated the lighthouse on land Columbus first spotted, but the Vatican became embarrassed at criticism that it would take a large slice of the country's electricity and infrastructure spending. The lighthouse was opened last week before the Pope arrived.

The discrimination, and poverty in which most Indians live means it will take time before any new concern leads to results. Mr Guillermo Espinosa, head of Mexico's National Indigenous Institute warns: "The indigenous peoples will keep on protesting, but I am very sceptical the general public will change their opinion. There may now be a sentimental reaction but there is not an analytical or objective understanding of their plight."

US reaches trade pact with China

By Nancy Dunne in Washington

THE US and China over the weekend signed a pact designed to open China's markets to foreign goods, thus averting billions of dollars in trade sanctions threatened by both sides.

The agreement is a major triumph for Mrs Carla Hills, the US trade representative. Since bringing a US Section 301 case against China a year ago, Mrs Hills has applied steady pressure on Beijing, ultimately using as a threat a potential retaliation list totalling \$3.9bn (\$2.3bn) in Chinese exports to the US.

At the same time, she dangled as bait US support for China's long-sought membership of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). She resisted congressional pressure to take the lead in pushing for Taiwanese membership in the GATT ahead of China's.

In the pact with China, Beijing agreed to phase out 75 per

cent of its import licences, quotas and non-tariff barriers within two years. It also agreed to publish its secret trade rules, quotas, and technical standards, all of which have been used to discourage imports.

China's trade surplus with the US this year could rise to \$17bn, but US officials say the new pact prepares the ground for increased US exports of computers, machinery, chemicals, telecommunications equipment, motor parts and farm products.

China's Foreign Ministry has summoned Mr Stapleton Roy, the US Ambassador to China, to protest against Washington's support for Hong Kong autonomy after the British colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, an official report said yesterday, according to AP in Beijing.

Vice-foreign minister Liu Huaqu summoned Mr Roy to lodge a protest against the Hong Kong policy act, signed recently by President Bush.

Congress likely to back radical economic change

By Simon Holberton in Beijing

THE SENIOR leadership of the Communist party of China gathers in Beijing today for a week-long congress which is expected to endorse radical plans for economic change but balance even the forces of conservatism and reform at the top of the party.

China's "open door policy" to foreign investment and the country's continuing engagement with the rest of the world is expected to gain the full approval of the congress. It is also likely to endorse further industry and price reforms, and proclaim the creation of a "socialist market economy" as one of its key tasks.

Congresses of the Chinese Communist party are, however, as much about policy as they are about jobs. Diplomats in Beijing expect the party to retain Jiang Zemin as its general secretary and titular head, and also to retain Li Peng as prime minister. Li's re-appointment is not expected to be confirmed until positions in a new Chinese cabinet are announced next spring.

Neither reappointment is what Deng Xiaoping, China's 88-year-old leader, sought when he embarked on a campaign of reform at the beginning of the year. However, analysts said, Deng was forced to accept their reappointment during a round of intense horse trading among the country's gerontocracy.

The congress will elect a new central committee for the Communist party. One of its first tasks at the end of the congress will be to elect the politburo and its all-powerful standing committee.

Zhu Rongji, 63, China's industry chief and a leading economic reformer, is expected to be appointed to the politburo but it is unclear whether he will make the standing committee. Zou Jiahua, 65, head of state planning and moderate, is also expected to enter the

politburo as is Hu Jintao, 50, a possible reformer and the current party secretary for Tibet.

On the military front, General Lin Huaxing, 76, is expected to be appointed to both the politburo and its standing committee. Recently, he was made first vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission - the organ which controls China's People's Liberation Army.

The congress will, however, mark the passing of an institution erected more than 10 years ago for the party's ageing senior membership. The Central Advisory Commission, numbering more than 100 souls, and chaired by Deng's ideological rival Chen Yun, 87, will be shut down.

Presence of Deng will loom over the proceedings

At a briefing yesterday, a foreign ministry spokesman said that there was a motion on the Congress's agenda for it to be disbanded and that no elections would take place for this body.

Deng looms over this, the 14th congress of the party since its founding in 1921. Although he has accepted an invitation to attend he is not expected to do so. Diplomats in Beijing believe that the effort he put in to relighting the fires of economic reform earlier this year have affected his health. Some think he is seriously ill.

His name, however, will be enshrined in party documents which may possibly make him an equal of Mao Zedong, the nation's revolutionary leader and unifier - and his daughter, Deng Nan, a scientist, may well be elected to the central committee.

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MacGregor supports early ERM re-entry

By Ivo Dawney
Political Correspondent

MR John MacGregor, transport secretary, recently seen as a possible future chancellor, yesterday lined up squarely with senior cabinet colleagues backing Britain's return to the European exchange rate mechanism as soon as it is feasible.

Mr MacGregor's unequivocal support for early re-entry to the ERM will disappoint those who saw him as less controversially "European" than the other widely cited contender for the post - Mr Kenneth Clarke, home secretary.

In repeated statements since Britain left the ERM on September 16, Mr John Major, prime minister, has felt obliged to stress there is no question of Mr Norman Lamont being moved from the chancellorship. However, speculation over Mr Lamont's medium-term future has continued unabated, fuelled by the poor reception from commentators and the City to his speech to

the Conservative party conference in Brighton last week.

The question mark over the chancellor of the exchequer provoked widespread discussion in the fringes of the conference - itself fiercely divided over the desirability of UK membership of the ERM - as to his likely successors.

While a straight switch of jobs between Mr Lamont and Mr Clarke was cited as one option, some argued that Mr MacGregor, former chief secretary to the Treasury, would be a less controversial alternative.

But Euro-sceptics rallying to Mr Lamont made clear that such a move would be viewed as a serious shift in the delicate balance of influences on the prime minister towards the most vehemently pro-Maastricht Europeans.

On the other hand, Mr MacGregor as chancellor - much like the appointment of Mr Peter Brooke to National Heritage - was seen as a less contentious alternative.

In a BBC television inter-

view, however, Mr MacGregor made plain yesterday that he was closely allied with Mr Clarke, Mr Douglas Hurd, foreign secretary, and Mr Michael Heseltine, trade secretary, in the strongly pro-ERM faction in the cabinet.

Their opponents are Mr Michael Howard, environment secretary, Mr Peter Lilley at social security and Mr Michael Portillo, chief secretary. Mr Lamont's official backing for a return "when circumstances allow" is widely viewed as indicating scant enthusiasm for any such move.

Taking care to pledge unqualified support for the chancellor's decision to leave the mechanism, the transport secretary said currency flows had left no alternative, although the enforced exit was "a great pity. Once we have sorted out what needs to be done to produce an ERM, or post-ERM, that will assist the community with dealing with those currency flows, then we should be back in it."

Lamont told Treasury to gloss over projections

By Peter Marsh

MR NORMAN LAMONT told Treasury economists to put a more favourable gloss on official projections for the UK's growing public sector deficit, published a month before the April general election.

In an internal note, the chancellor told officials to recalculate projections for the public sector borrowing requirement in the five years to 1996-97, to pull these down if possible to zero by the end of the period. That led the Treasury to publish projections for the cumulative deficits in the three years to 1996-97 that were roughly £30bn below the original figures worked out internally.

Mr Lamont's initiative was designed to ensure that the Budget statement published in March, which also contained the latest Treasury forecasts, would not include figures about government deficits that would unsettle financial markets and the public.

Details of the manoeuvrings will intensify pressure on Mr Lamont to clarify the degree to which Treasury economists provide analysis free from political pressures.

Mr Lamont, whose future is in some doubt after the debacle of the pound's suspension from the exchange rate mechanism and his lacklustre reception at last week's Tory conference, is to discuss economic strategy today at a meeting with the Commons' treasury and civil service committee.

Seven months after Mr Lamont made his move to cut the Treasury's PSBR projections, he is attempting to trim back public spending next year because of renewed fears about rising state borrowing triggered by the recession.

The chancellor put pressure on his officials in a note drafted about a week before the Budget on March 10. The Treasury settled for a compromise, in which the PSBR projection for 1996-97 was set in the Budget statement at £5bn, above Mr Lamont's zero target but less than the estimated figure of about £16bn.

Trafalgar House chief to step down

By Roland Rudd

SIR Nigel Brookes is to relinquish control of Trafalgar House, the property, construction and shipping group.

Sir Nigel, who founded the group more than 30 years ago is to step down as chairman and become life president, which is expected to be an honorary consultancy post without an automatic board seat.

The move is part of a series of managerial changes at the group, which has thwarted an attempt by Hongkong Land to

increase its stake substantially. Sir Eric Parker is to step down as chief executive in favour of Mr Allan Gornly, head of the engineering division. Mr Alan Clements, the senior of the group's three non-executive directors, has drawn up a list of outside candidates to take over as chairman.

The non-executives, who include Mr David Howell, a senior Conservative MP, and Mr Tony Ryan, chairman of OPA Group, the aircraft leasing company, recently decided against approaching any poten-

tial successor to Sir Nigel after Hongkong Land took 14.9 per cent of Trafalgar.

The colony's leading property and development group will today confirm it failed to increase its stake in the tender offer by more than 1 per cent. Nonetheless, one of Trafalgar's financial advisers yesterday said the group would consider a request from Hongkong Land to have boardroom representation. Trafalgar's managerial changes will be discussed with Hongkong Land after Trafalgar's board meeting today.

Mr Simon Keswick, chairman of Hongkong Land and Mr Henry Matheson, chairman of Jardine Matheson, which controls a third of Hongkong Land, have made clear they want to discuss managerial changes in the context of Hongkong Land's agenda, which includes boardroom representation and a significant say in the group's strategy.

Trafalgar is not expected to announce the managerial changes until the terms and conditions of Sir Eric's departure are finalised.

Gloomy outlook among financial services groups

A PICTURE of deepening gloom and pessimism in Britain's financial services companies emerges from the latest quarterly survey of business confidence in the sector, published by the Confederation of British Industry and Coopers & Lybrand today, writes David Barchard.

The report says companies are delaying investment because they are worried about business prospects and believe they risk a net loss on developments they plan.

In contrast to the second quarter of the year, when companies were increasingly confident about business prospects, the survey reveals that many of the 300 companies, ranging from banks and building societies to stockbrokers and venture capitalists, saw their business volumes dwindle in between July and September.

Sharp decline reported in business confidence

By James Blitz

THE latest survey of business confidence in the UK, published yesterday by Dun and Bradstreet International, the business information company, reveals the sharpest decline in expectations for profits, sales and new orders in British commerce since the recession started in the spring of 1990.

The report, the first national survey of business confidence to be conducted since the government was forced to float sterling on the foreign exchanges on September 16, reflects deepening gloom in most sectors of the economy.

In retailing and construction the outlook seems particularly bleak. Retailers anticipate declining sales volumes despite an aggressive price cutting strategy, while most building firms are forecasting static order books at best.

The survey, in which 1,900 managing directors were interviewed, reveals a marked decline in optimism over sales volumes. Six out of 10 companies expect no upturn in sales in the final quarter of this year, while 39 per cent expect sales to decrease. Dun and Bradstreet's optimism index, a method of calculating business confidence, reveals that the quarter-to-quarter decline is the steepest since the fourth quarter of 1989 and the first of 1990.

The bleak sales outlook is matched by a severe slump in profit expectations. Only 21 per cent of companies predicted improved profits in the next three months. For the first time in over a year, Dun and Bradstreet found that more businesses are expecting profits to decrease rather than increase in the ensuing three months.

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HULTON'S NATIONAL WEEKLY

The publisher of Picture Post, Edward Hulton, said the first issue should not have a woman on the cover and suggested a battleship instead. So the editor, Stefan Lorant, used two women instead (left)

Business in Prague

The Prague Karlstein Golf Club, the first 18 hole course in Prague, has been designed as a focal point for the Prague business community. With the facilities of a first class golf club and business centre it is the logical place in which to meet local businesses and opportunities as well as enjoy golf on a challenging and beautiful championship course. Equity memberships now available at 15,000 Swiss Francs not only provide personal or corporate membership to this prestigious club but also offer a resaleable and increasingly valuable asset.

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Buy a Volvo 530
a couple of extra
cash free.
They look like
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(It sits sideways
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VOLVO

WHEN YOU STEER INTO A TIGHT BEND, THE REAR WHEELS STEER YOU OUT.

Buy a Volvo 850 and you'll get a couple of extra steering wheels free.

They look like ordinary rear wheels but the way they're attached to the car makes them unique.

They're carried on trailing arms which are linked to two transverse struts and the whole unit is mounted on rubber bushes.

The links and bushes give additional flexibility.

This allows the lateral forces that occur naturally in a tight corner to turn the rear wheels in the opposite direction to the front wheels.

We call it the Delta-link suspension system.

It makes the car stable, responsive and a whole lot more fun to drive.

However, sporty suspensions are no use without sporty engines.

So neatly shoe-horned between the front wheels you will find the world's first transverse, 5 cylinder, 20 valve engine.

(It sits sideways so your passengers don't have to.)

The 2.5 litre version generates 170 brake horse power and delivers 90% of maximum torque from 2000 to 6000 revs.

Or as Autocar put it "The five is a great engine.

Free revving, flexible, refined and gifted with a voice that will warm the hearts of those who have never given a Volvo a second thought until now."

(Be careful how you use it or you may pick up one or two endorsements of your own.)

It will whisk you from 50-70 in under six seconds and on to 134 mph should you

find yourself on the autobahn.

(As the engineers at Porsche, who had a hand in its development, often do.)

But do these innovations mean that Volvo's tradi-

tional safety values have been left behind in the 850's impressive slip stream?

Far from it.

Hidden below its sleek exterior lies SIPS, Volvo's new side impact protection system.

High strength steel is used in the roof, floor and central pillars, while bars run laterally inside the front and rear seats.

In a nearside collision the far side pushes out, effectively moving its occupants away from danger.

The impact is transferred through the metal, not the passengers.

Side impacts account for one in four crashes and tests have shown that this system reduces the risk of chest injury by 50%.

The 850 also has self-adjusting front seat-belts that ensure a safe positioning regardless of the size of the passenger.

And rear lap belts will not do; everyone who sits in the car gets a three point seat belt.

However, in an effort to render all of the above safety measures unnecessary, anti-lock brakes come as standard.

If you would like to experience the 850 for yourself telephone 0800 400 430 and arrange a test drive.

We'll be happy to steer you into one.

**THE VOLVO 850.
IT DRIVES
LIKE IT'S ALIVE.**

When the gospel of "globalisation" first gripped western companies in the middle and late 1980s, many reacted crudely, as if national differences in markets and strategy suddenly mattered no longer.

It has taken them several years to realise that there is no single "correct" balance between global, regional and local strategies. Unlike most Japanese companies, they have found it hard to come to terms with the fact that the ideal mix varies not only across industries, but also inside them: between different businesses, product lines and even individual products within the same line. It also changes over time.

Some companies have still not got that message about their strategies. So it is not surprising that many of the laggards - plus some which should know better - are now making a similar mistake over the sort of organisational changes they need to achieve their global strategies.

The necessary changes include the re-design of structures, procedures, management career paths and, in most cases, the very tricky matter of organisational culture.

On the structural front, the key internal question - as distinct from external ones such as how to manage alliances - has been how best to alter the roles, and power balance, between three types of executive: global business (or "divisional") managers; national (or "country") managers; and functional (such as production) managers.

As far as career paths and culture are concerned, the much-hyped question for most companies over the last few years has been how to breed "global managers", or at least executives with what has become known in academic and consultancy jargon as a "global mindset".

Underlying both questions has been the universal need to streamline (or abandon) messy matrix structures in which power was shared - or, more often, fought over - between divisional, national and functional managers. In most multinationals, this traditional arrangement slowed decision-making and sustained (or created) whole tiers of costly head office jobs - both at the corporate centre and in each business. In today's competitive international environment, greater speed, leaness and cost-effectiveness are essential.

As a result, most companies which want to "go global" are swinging the balance of managerial power firmly towards the global divisional (or business) manager, and away from the national and functional managers. At ICI, Britain's leading chemicals group, and countless other companies, the divisions have been declared

Christopher Lorenz explains how the new breed of managers can come to terms with a confusing world

Global executives walk a tightrope



"prime". Once-mighty national managers have lost much of their power, as have - to varying degrees - the functional managers.

Where a company makes standard, commodity products which really are global, or speciality items where the demands of customers vary only slightly between countries or regions, a stark arrangement of this kind may be sensible. But in most cases such an all-out drive for global efficiency takes too little account of the need to retain responsiveness to national differences, or even to increase it. The "global first" approach also underplays the need to transfer skills and learning between national and product markets.

But how can one accomplish both these things without recreating a ponderous formal matrix, or - in

the words of a now fashionable refrain within multinationals - retreating almost every manager to "think global, but act local"?

The answer is to do neither, according to two of the most influential academics in the field of international organisation, Christopher Bartlett and Sumantra Ghoshal. Nor is it to relegate one-star country managers and functional executives to bit-parts.

Instead, the answer is twofold, they argue in the latest issue of the Harvard Business Review:

- to get away from the idea that there can be any such thing as a universal "global manager", and instead to breed specialists of all three types: country; functional; and global business (or divisional);
- and to confine to the upper part of the organisation most of the com-

plexities and internal conflicts of balancing global, regional and local requirements. While top managers and some senior executives should operate in a sort of matrix - or preferably in a more flexible "network" - these lower down should have clear, single-line, responsibilities, performance measurements and reporting relationships.

One benefit of this arrangement, say the academics, is that most companies will need relatively few really "transnational" managers to implement their cross-border strategies. This is an important consideration since people with the necessary qualities are in short supply.

Floris Maljers, the co-chairman of Unilever, says it is this shortage, rather than one of capital or any other resource, which has become the biggest constraint in most

efforts at globalisation. Maljers has an article in the same issue of HBR about his company's experience.

Outlining the roles and characteristics of their three types of "global manager", Bartlett and Ghoshal draw on the experience of executives in various companies, especially Electrolux, NEC, and Procter & Gamble, as well as Unilever.

The academics say there are three roles at the heart of a global business manager's job: strategist for his or her organisation; architect of its worldwide "asset and resource configuration"; and co-ordinator of international transactions.

Country managers, by contrast, "play the pivotal role not only in meeting local customer needs, but also in satisfying the host government's requirements and defending their company's market positions against local and external competitors". In other words, country managers should be much more than the ambassadorial ciphers to which many have been reduced.

Even more than country managers, functional executives have sunk to bit-part status in many multinationals. The academics use graphic language to describe the waste involved: "relegated to support-staff roles, excluded from important meetings, and even dismissed as unnecessary overhead, functional managers are often given little chance to participate in, let alone contribute to, the global activity of the corporate mainstream. In some cases, top management has allowed staff functions to become a warehouse for corporate misfits or a graveyard for managerial has-beens."

Yet, at a time when information, knowledge and expertise have become ever more specialised, an organisation can gain huge benefits by linking its technical, manufacturing, marketing, human resources, and financial experts worldwide. In sophisticated transnationals, senior functional executives serve as linchpins in the process of worldwide learning, connecting their areas of specialisation throughout the organisation.

Bartlett and Ghoshal advocate some rotation between their three types of global specialist, whether through long-term appointments or membership of temporary teams and task forces. Unilever does both. The academics underplay the need for the relative power of the three types of manager to vary by industry, business and product line. But otherwise they provide invaluable advice on how to perform the ultimate organisational balancing act: reaping the benefits of global scale without losing innovation sparked by national differences - both in the marketplace and within the company.

* HBR Sept-Oct, reprint 92502. Fax (USA) 617-495-6362.

Accident prevention at a premium for local councils

By Richard Lapper

Every time a pedestrian has tripped over an uneven paving stone, Britain's local authorities have been used to passing on claims for twisted ankles to their insurance company. In most cases, that has been Municipal Mutual.

The multitude of claims, plus an epidemic of burning schools and a potential wave of claims from former residents of children's homes, is currently threatening the very survival of MMI. Last week it abruptly withdrew from the market, leaving some councils with no option but to close facilities to the public.

The immediate problem of councils' lack of cover has been overcome: other insurers have stepped in, but at a price. Councils are not only having to pay higher premiums, they are also being forced to change their approach to risk.

Risk management programmes, which include the installation of safety equipment and tighter operational management designed to reduce small claims, are common in industry and have already been adopted by some larger councils.

According to Ken Kennedy, risk and facilities manager at Surrey County Council, more local authorities may be forced to follow suit. "Risk management will be a 'lever' which local authorities can use to negotiate lower insurance rates," says Kennedy, who chairs the recently-formed Association of Local Authority Risk Managers.

"Funding risks through insurance alone just isn't an option any more," says Terry Sparkes, chairman of the Institute of Risk Management.

MMI insured 98 per cent of Britain's district, county and metropolitan councils, covering their buildings, vehicles and liabilities to employees and the public. The relationship was mutually convenient. Local authorities were highly loyal customers. Until relatively recently, MMI placed little demand on the councils to control their losses, offering comprehensive cover relatively cheaply.

Insurance companies stepping into the breach created by MMI's demise are likely to make much more demand on councils to control their risks and limit claims. "The first question insurance companies

are going to ask local councils is 'what is your risk management strategy'?" says Kennedy.

Bigger county and metropolitan authorities - which spend between £5m and £10m annually on insurance premiums - are meeting claims of under £100,000 from their own resources and deploying risk management techniques to reduce the likelihood of claims.

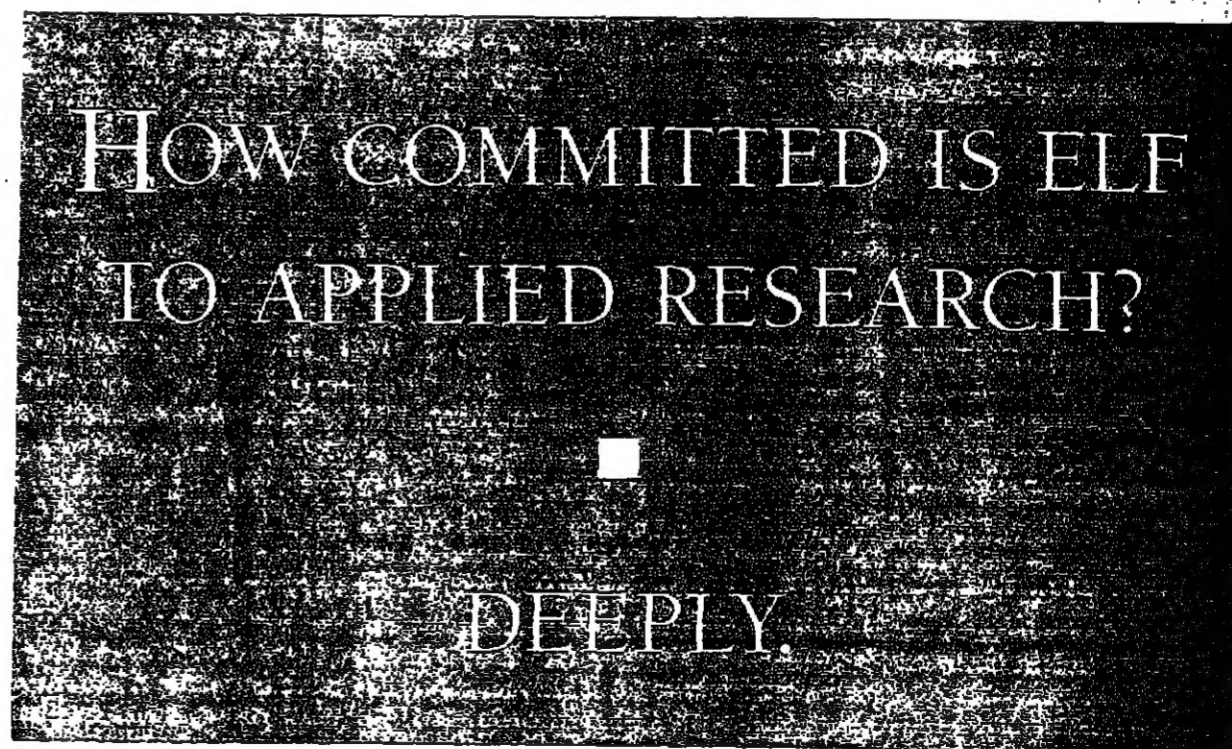
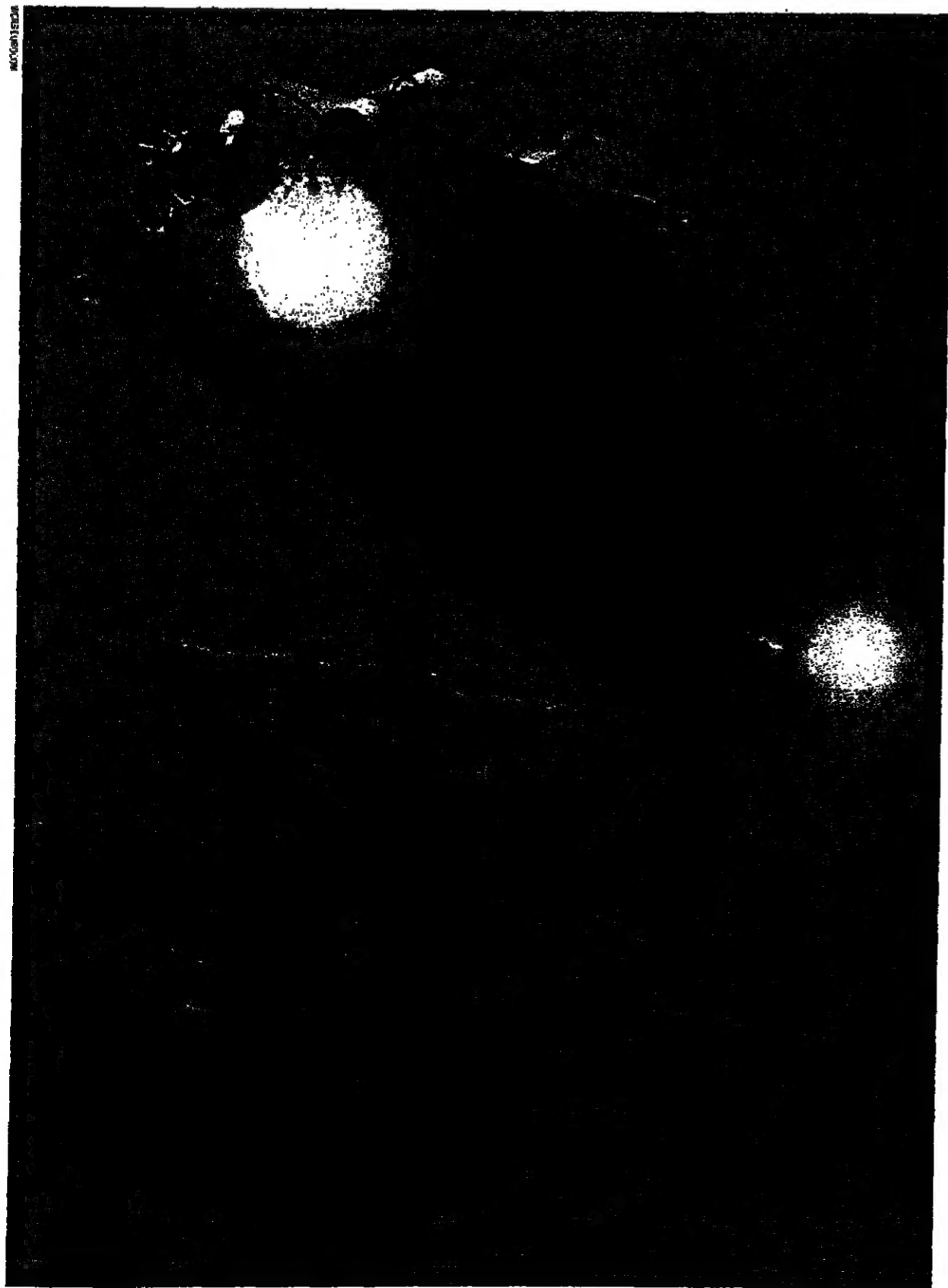
Risk managers point to successes in a number of authorities. In Nottinghamshire losses from arson which grew sharply in the late 1980s, totalling £1.6m in 1989, have fallen since risk manager Bill Sulman introduced a prevention scheme in 1991. Sulman has spent £500,000 on security measures - better fencing, alarm systems and lighting - at vulnerable schools in inner city Nottingham.

Cheshire County Council, which has also been badly hit by arson in its schools, has just completed fitting sprinklers to the Park Primary School in Euncorn, one of a number of schools to be set on fire last year. Both Cheshire and Nottingham are also taking measures to reduce a steady trickle of small claims from local authority employees who have suffered back injuries and members of the public who have suffered accidents because of badly maintained roads.

David Bull, a risk manager who doubles as Cheshire's legal officer, says that under new insurance arrangements negotiated recently, the authority must meet the cost of most small claims itself, providing an incentive for managers to stop accidents happening.

"We are trying to end the tyranny of small claims which take up so much time. The handling of the claims can simply bleed the organisation of resources," he says. "We're getting people to think much more about the risks to which they are exposed. Accidents at work can be stopped by relatively minor changes."

Sulman warns that claims from people who have suffered from abuse when they were children in council controlled homes, have risen sharply recently. Victims of the "pin-down" disciplinary regime, for example, recently won settlements of £2m in Staffordshire.



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CANADA

AUSTRIA			FRANCE (continued)			GERMANY (continued)			NETHERLANDS (continued)		
1992	High	Low	1992	High	Low	1992	High	Low	1992	High	Low
2,890	1,500	October 9	1,890	1,882	2,005	1,195	20,790	150	24,500	110	1,140
9,750	5,250	October 10	4,170	2,877	1,205	2,360	343	340	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,000	550	October 11	410	340	1,195	1,195	340	340	1,120	1,120	1,120
906	511	October 12	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 13	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 14	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 15	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 16	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 17	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 18	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 19	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 20	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 21	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 22	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 23	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 24	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 25	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 26	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 27	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 28	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 29	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 30	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 31	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 32	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 33	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 34	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 35	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 36	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 37	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
1,074	530	October 38	770	554	339	1,195	990	752	1,120	1,120	1,120
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NEW YORK
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FRANCE	438
1992	822
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420	300	BHP Cert. Inv ...	350	158.50
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1,260	66%	Auritsu	746	1,120
767	281	Aoki Corp	534	1,480
5,890	3,090	Amida On Co Ltd ...	4,070	1,500

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	Volume	Trading	Change		Volume	Trading	Change
	Traded	Price	on day		Traded	Price	on day
Sumitomo Chem	7.0m	471	+18	Nippon Mining	3.8m	489	-8
Chiyoeda Corp	6.2m	1,920	+10	Mitsubishi Kasei	2.7m	432	-14
Mitsui Min & Sm	4.2m	478	+13	Kawasaki Hwy	2.6m	407	-1
NPP Steel Corp	4.2m	264	+1	Green Cross	2.6m	1,580	
Mitsui Bussan	3.7m	530	+4	Mitsui Eng	2.6m	428	+11

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Price data supplied by Telekurs.

NOTES - Prices on this page are as quoted on the individual exchanges and are mostly last traded prices. Not available. & Dealings suspended. Ex dividend. xc Ex scrip issue. yr Ex rights. xx Ex all.

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Continued on next page

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LONDON SHARE SERVICE

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11.23.253		Alameda	44	
11.23.254		Lomaire		
11.23.255		St Victoria	228	
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7-2684	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2685	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2686	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2687	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2688	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2689	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2690	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2691	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2692	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2693	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2694	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2695	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2696	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2697	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2698	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2699	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2700	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2701	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2702	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2703	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2704	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2705	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2706	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2707	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2708	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2709	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2710	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2711	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2712	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2713	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2714	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2715	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2716	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2717	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2718	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2719	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2720	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2721	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2722	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2723	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2724	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2725	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2726	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2727	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2728	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2729	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2730	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2731	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2732	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2733	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2734	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2735	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2736	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2737	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2738	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2739	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2740	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2741	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2742	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2743	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2744	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2745	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2746	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2747	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2748	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2749	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2750	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2751	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2752	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2753	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2754	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2755	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2756	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2757	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2758	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2759	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2760	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2761	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2762	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2763	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2764	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2765	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2766	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2767	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2768	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2769	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2770	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2771	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2772	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2773	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2774	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2775	Wahne, Wm.	14	14
7-2776	Wahne, Wm.		

otherwise indicated.

City	State	Dividend cover based on 1986 earnings	Dividend cover based on 1987 earnings
1	NY	1.94	1.94
2	CA	1.93	1.93
3	CA	1.92	1.92
4	CA	1.91	1.91
5	CA	1.90	1.90
6	CA	1.89	1.89
7	CA	1.88	1.88
8	CA	1.87	1.87
9	CA	1.86	1.86
10	CA	1.85	1.85
11	CA	1.84	1.84
12	CA	1.83	1.83
13	CA	1.82	1.82
14	CA	1.81	1.81
15	CA	1.80	1.80
16	CA	1.79	1.79
17	CA	1.78	1.78
18	CA	1.77	1.77
19	CA	1.76	1.76
20	CA	1.75	1.75
21	CA	1.74	1.74
22	CA	1.73	1.73
23	CA	1.72	1.72
24	CA	1.71	1.71
25	CA	1.70	1.70
26	CA	1.69	1.69
27	CA	1.68	1.68
28	CA	1.67	1.67
29	CA	1.66	1.66
30	CA	1.65	1.65
31	CA	1.64	1.64
32	CA	1.63	1.63
33	CA	1.62	1.62
34	CA	1.61	1.61
35	CA	1.60	1.60
36	CA	1.59	1.59
37	CA	1.58	1.58
38	CA	1.57	1.57
39	CA	1.56	1.56
40	CA	1.55	1.55
41	CA	1.54	1.54
42	CA	1.53	1.53
43	CA	1.52	1.52
44	CA	1.51	1.51
45	CA	1.50	1.50
46	CA	1.49	1.49
47	CA	1.48	1.48
48	CA	1.47	1.47
49	CA	1.46	1.46
50	CA	1.45	1.45
51	CA	1.44	1.44
52	CA	1.43	1.43
53	CA	1.42	1.42
54	CA	1.41	1.41
55	CA	1.40	1.40
56	CA	1.39	1.39
57	CA	1.38	1.38
58	CA	1.37	1.37
59	CA	1.36	1.36
60	CA	1.35	1.35
61	CA	1.34	1.34
62	CA	1.33	1.33
63	CA	1.32	1.32
64	CA	1.31	1.31
65	CA	1.30	1.30
66	CA	1.29	1.29
67	CA	1.28	1.28
68	CA	1.27	1.27
69	CA	1.26	1.26
70	CA	1.25	1.25
71	CA	1.24	1.24
72	CA	1.23	1.23
73	CA	1.22	1.22
74	CA	1.21	1.21
75	CA	1.20	1.20
76	CA	1.19	1.19
77	CA	1.18	1.18
78	CA	1.17	1.17
79	CA	1.16	1.16
80	CA	1.15	1.15
81	CA	1.14	1.14
82	CA	1.13	1.13
83	CA	1.12	1.12
84	CA	1.11	1.11
85	CA	1.10	1.10
86	CA	1.09	1.09
87	CA	1.08	1.08
88	CA	1.07	1.07
89	CA	1.06	1.06
90	CA	1.05	1.05
91	CA	1.04	1.04
92	CA	1.03	1.03
93	CA	1.02	1.02
94	CA	1.01	1.01
95	CA	1.00	1.00
96	CA	0.99	0.99
97	CA	0.98	0.98
98	CA	0.97	0.97
99	CA	0.96	0.96
100	CA	0.95	0.95

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